

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 24.39d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02.

November 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 47
Humidity 47 " 48

November 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 71.2 p.m. 76
Humidity 66 " 60

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

二月十號四月十號香港單一副本 10 CENTS.
50 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

AERIAL ATTACK ON OSTEND HARBOUR.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 13, 5.55 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack on the harbour at Ostend on November 12. Considerable bombs were dropped on the *atelier de la Marine* and on some war vessels.

AIR RAIDS IN EGYPT.

November 13, 4.05 p.m.

An official message from Egypt says:—A ton of high explosives was dropped in two successful air raids at Maghdaba and Birsa. There was a number of direct hits, and much damage was done to enemy camps and stores sheds at Maghdaba, while a 100 lb. bomb directly hit an avistik leaving the hanger at Birsa, damaging the hanger. Much damage was done to a railway station and rolling stock.

Two Fokkers were brought down and damaged. Our machines returned safely.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The Great Air Battle.

November 13, 12.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, in another account detailing the greatest air battle in the war, mentioned in a recent communiqué, says it occurred in open country in the neighbourhood of Arras. The British squadron was thirty strong, consisting of bomb carriers and escort.

At the outset a bombing expedition was carried out across the German line. An enemy force of between thirty and forty machines offered battle with the higher layers of the British force, and descended to meet them. The Germans, in a running fight, were gradually forced over their own ground, the British progressing meanwhile steadily towards their objective. They accomplished their purpose.

The British lost two bombing and two scouting machines, while one observer was killed and two pilots wounded. The Germans are known to have lost three machines, and they are believed to have lost three more. One of the British pilots fell in No-man's land, but was eventually bravely rescued.

Blast Furnaces Bombed.

November 13, 5.15 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—Nine bombing and seven escorting British naval aeroplanes bombed blast furnaces at Saint Ingbert, north-east of Saarbrueck. All returned.

Two German aeroplanes bombed Belfort. Five civilians were injured.

Another Big British Push.

November 13, 6.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—We attacked early to-day, and already, by 2.20 o'clock in the afternoon, we have advanced the British line on both sides of the Aire to a maximum depth of one mile, capturing the village of Beaumont Hamel, considered by the Germans as impregnable, and St. Pierre Divon, together with valuable trenches to the north of Serre.

All these positions form part of the heavily-fortified original German main line which they have occupied for upwards of two years.

Many prisoners have been taken, and already two thousand have been collected in the advanced cages.

The fighting continues around Serre, which is the only place unoccupied in the first assault.

IN THE BALKANS.

Fresh Russian Forces.

November 13, 3.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Petrograd telegram confirms the arrival of numerous Russian reinforcements on the Transylvanian front, chiefly in the Predeal sector.

The Serbian's Victorious Advance.

November 13, 3.25 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué says:—We not only broke counter-attacks made against Cukar, but continued our victorious advance to the north, pursuing the beaten enemy.

Polog is entirely in our hands.

We have captured fifty-six guns, exclusive of a French ordnance, since September 14.

Fruits of the Allied Offensive.

November 13, 5.15 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—Supported by intense fire, the French artillery and Serbians, at the loop of the Cerna, after a sanguinary fight, compelled the Germans, and Bulgarians to abandon the village of Iven and to fall back two miles to the north.

Five enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in disorder, with considerable loss.

The Serbians assisted by the French, also made further progress north of Vojvodina. Up to the present, more than a thousand prisoners have been counted, and sixteen more guns have been captured.

The Allies have taken six thousand prisoners and have captured seventy-two guns and fifty machine-guns since the offensive began on September 12.

Fierce Fighting Reported.

November 13, 6.20 p.m.

A Rumanian communiqué says:—We repulsed two enemy attacks north-west of Busteni.

In a battle which continued all day long in the region of Drago Slavice we maintained our positions.

We repelled all attacks on the left bank of the Alt river, but yielded ground in the region of Saracibet, on the right bank.

Enemy presents continue very strong in Jiu Valley.

There is fighting south-east of Orsova.

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Hospital Supplies Held Up.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 13, 1.05 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, hospital supplies and many additional steamers are laid up in various ports in consequence of the coal strike.

The Holman Ministry.

November 13, 1.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says the Governor does not now insist on the resignations of the members of the Holman Ministry.

NEWS FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

November 13, 4.10 p.m.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Two British aeroplanes successfully bombarded the headquarters of Turkish irregular troops at Alain, to the west of Nasiriyah.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FROM JAPANESE.

November 13, 12.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, the Asahi Shimbun appeals to Japanese to subscribe to the Overseas Christmas Fund for Britons in the trenches.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

Royalists Violate Entente Agreement.

November 13, 2.05 p.m.

According to a message from Athens, fifteen hundred Royalist troops occupying villages to the north of Ektaterini are requisitioning the crops and terrorising the population.

The Venizelites attribute this violation of the Graeco-Entente agreement to over-conciliatoriness on the part of the Entente.

THE PRICE OF THE "TIMES."

November 13, 12.35 p.m.

The Times confirms the increase in its price to three-halfpence, stating that the rise in cost of production has resulted in the loss of £1,000 weekly.

CALLING UP YOUNG MEN.

November 13, 12.35 p.m.

The Daily Mail says the Man-Power Board recommends the calling up of all men under twenty-six years of age, with few exceptions, and all unskilled workers under thirty-one.

FRANCE HUSBANDING HER RESOURCES.

November 13, 12.34 p.m.

According to a message from Paris, the *Matin* says the Government is forming a Council of National Economies to arrange for the husbanding of food and other resources, the better employment of public funds and the efflux of coin abroad. The Chairmanship has been offered to ex-President Fallières.

AIR RAID ON ITALIAN TOWN.

November 13, 6.40 p.m.

An Italian official message states that intense enemy movements are continuing in the Terragno Valley, but are hindered by our batteries.

A squadron of enemy aeroplanes on Saturday bombed Padova and destroyed a building, killing the majority of the women and children taking refuge therein. Already sixty deaths are reported.

EGYPTIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

November 13, 8.50 p.m.

An official message from Egypt states that 300 men of the Egyptian Army were despatched to Elfisher in October for the purpose of rounding up a band of rebels in the Province of Darfur, headed by the ex-Sultan Ali Dinar. The force suddenly moved from Dibet and reached Kulme on the 3rd inst. It encountered a few tribesmen, met with little opposition and captured 100 rifles and 300 camels.

Our mounted troops pursued the main body, which had retired westward towards Sagui and caught them up and attacked them on the 6th inst. Ali Dinar was killed, and we took 200 prisoners and captured 320 rifles, 2,500 rounds of ammunition, 6,000 cattle and other material. We had no casualties.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHT FOR SAULISEL.

November 13, 4.30 p.m.

A Paris message states that the battle of Saulisel was resumed on Saturday afternoon, after an artillery preparation which swept away the new enemy works.

French detachments assaulted the ruins of the village and desperate fighting ensued, the enemy offering a most vigorous resistance. Nevertheless the fiery dash of the French crumpled two Bavarian battalions and retook the greater part of the village. The houses were carried one by one, each harbouring one or more machine guns. At 4 o'clock the whole of the central part of the village was in our hands. The battle continued during the whole of the evening and during the greater part of the night.

A document found on a Staff Officer showed that the German command had ordered Saulisel to be held at all costs.

TELEGRAMS.

TRIESTE GETTING READY FOR CAPTURE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 13, 4.10 a.m.

A message from Milan states that the Italian advance upon Trieste has made the Austrian officials gloomy but has overjoyed the inhabitants. Police control is being tightened and the entire civil population being gradually removed.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER ARRESTED.

November 13, 4.10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Norwegian steamer *Bredalblik* has been arrested with a number of crew of the Norwegian steamer *Camma*.

SERBIA'S PROGRESSING.

November 13, 12.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika states that the Serbians, continuing their pursuit of the defeated Bulgarians, captured the village of Iven, north of Polog.

MORE GERMAN TRENCHES ENTERED.

November 13, 2.05 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the morning we attacked the German positions on both banks of the Acre. We have already a considerable number of prisoners. We successfully discharged gas and entered the German trenches south-east of Armentieres.

It is excellent news that Parliament has had the nerve to accept the nomination of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister for Foreign Affairs, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*. In point of fact Dr. Wu is so generally liked and respected by all parties, that the issue could hardly be in doubt. From the first he has been an ardent advocate of Republicanism, at no time identifying himself with any particular party, in which respect he resembles President Li, but always with the cause of the revolution of 1911. From the miserable plotting of a group of self-seekers which led to the revolt of 1913 Dr. Wu kept rigidly aloof, and since the overthrow of the Manchus his influence has been exerted rather along educational than political lines. For the post of Foreign Minister he is well equipped by several years of service as China's Minister abroad. That he should have expressed his willingness, subject to the approval of Parliament, to take up a task which is assuredly no sinecure, is a mark of true patriotism, for Dr. Wu is not a young man, and may well feel entitled to leisure years. Coming into the life of Peking, as he will do, so wholly free from existing rivalries, it may well be hoped that he will form a point of union for all parties. That will be his own desire, and he will carry with him the good wishes of many friends in Shanghai for his success.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")
London Received November 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai, Wu Ting-fang, the new Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview, defined his policy as amity to note and friendship to all.

DR. WU TING-FANG.

A Shanghai Opinion.

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SIAM GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Six new branches of the Siam Government Savings Bank have been opened in Moulhol Paket.

FOURTY YEARS AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Algernon Law, O.B., Controller of Commercial and Consular Affairs, who has been connected with the Foreign Office for nearly forty years, has just retired from the Service. Mr. Law has represented the Department at a great many international conferences, and in 1914 was granted the personal title of Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

under the serious threat of a counter offensive from either flank. From the sea the Dobrudja can only be attacked through the Sulu arm, at Constanta, or Musgalia.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Rijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Rijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Japanese Bribery Scandal. Sentence has been passed in the Osaka Appeal Court on eight former and present members of the Diet, involved in the notorious political bribery case. The result of the appeal is that all the accused escape punishment, provided they do not come within the arm of the law for the next three years.

Protests Against Opium. Telegrams have been pouring in from the provinces, says the Peking Gazette, promising to take most stringent measures for the suppression of poppy planting and opium smoking. It is expected that the whole country will be completely free of opium when the special British opium inspector arrives in China.

Mr. S. Minister Leaves Siam. Mr. W. H. Hornibrook, U.S. Minister, left Bangkok on October 26 by the s.s. Kanchow, accompanied by Mrs. Hornibrook and their two children. There was a considerable gathering of the American community at the Borneo Co's. wharf to wish them bon voyage. Amongst those present were the French and Japanese Ministers, most of the other members of the Diplomatic and Consular body having already paid farewell visits at the Minister's residence. Mr. Frank Dundore Arnold, the U.S. Consul-General, and Secretary of Legation, is now United States Charge d'Affaires.—*Bangkok Daily Mail*.

The Late Mr. W. G. Sherratt. The Moji correspondent of the Nagasaki Press reports the death of Mr. William George Sherratt of Moji. So far as could be gathered, death was due to misadventure, an apparent case of poisoning by charcoal fumes on board his own sailing boat. Our contemporary believes that Mr. Sherratt had resided in the Shimonekki Straits district for more than five years, coming out from England on a trawler which had been purchased by a Japanese company. He was a well-educated man, and had an adventurous career in all parts of the world, during which he had figured as a lawyer, officer of South American rebel troops, minor shipping expert, and teacher. He was also a very efficient accountant. During his residence in the Straits district he invented appliances for use in the trawler business.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER,

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916,
commencing at 11 a.m.
At the premises of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned)
Ex s.s. "Wisley;"
Unless disposed of by private treaty:

18 Motor Cars (Overland) 7 seater, 6 cylinders.
12 Motor Cars (King) 5 seater, 8 cylinders; electric lighting and starting.

All more or less damaged by immersion in sea water.

1 Motor Car (Overland) 7 seater, 6 cylinders—This car has been reconditioned from its former damaged condition and is now in running order.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1916.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

PIANOS

ON

HIRE

From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.



N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!! REPAIRS!!!

CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES,
CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.

ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES.

JAMES STEER

PRACTICAL CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER:
(LATE OF CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.)

NOTE THE ADDRESS: 4, D'Aguilar Street.

NOTICES.

G. P. O. R.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

s.s. "EURYMEDON" is berthed

to load for BOSTON and NEW YORK

sailing about 9th December.

For Rates of Freight apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, Ocean Steam Ship Co., Ltd.

China Mutual S. N. Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1916.

At the premises of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned)

Ex s.s. "Wisley;"

Unless disposed of by private

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18 Motor Cars (Overland) 7 seater, 6 cylinders.

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Hongkong, 4th November, 1916.

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Herpes, Red Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Ganglion, Scrofulosis, Measles, Plague, Smallpox, etc. of any kind. Please, Doctor, write me your address. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get rid of the disease. Instead, get Clarke's Blood Mixture, a most remarkable collection of remedies from great physicians of all classes—remedies which are safe, simple, and easily digestible—remedies which are as inexpensive—patients who have been saved after trying many other treatments without success. This great product is the best and most effective for your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just what a medicine is. It is a true blood purifier.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is prepared by the taking and combining of the best and most valuable ingredients.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is a medicine, it is not a nostrum.

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AN IDEAL XMAS PRESENT.

OUR

"CHINA BY LAND AND WATER"

IS A GIFT THAT WILL BE PARTICULARLY WELCOMED BY CHINA HANDS WHO ARE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY ON LAND AND SEA. IT WILL GIVE THEM AND THEIR COMRADES INFINITE PLEASURE.

30 PICTURES.

Packed in neat box ready for posting.

PRICE \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The family of the late Cheung Pat Sze desire to express their most grateful thanks to all who attended the funeral ceremony on Monday, and to all who sent floral tributes and expressions of sympathy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

A GERMAN NEWSPAPER AND MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

It was not to be expected that the speech which Mr. Asquith delivered at the Guildhall the other day would be allowed to pass in Germany without comment. Yesterday's wires show us the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* offering a lame sort of excuse for the Fatherland's sloveness regarding the Armenian massacres, and proceeding with a clumsy attempt to tell the world what it knows perfectly well already: that Germany would be duly grateful to anyone who would bring about a cessation of a war which is broiling her. The *Anzeiger*, if it is not actually a State-subsidized journal, is at least an excellent term with the Government, and it is generally recognised that its utterances are of the kind known as "inspired"; thus we may take its comments on the Premier's speech, and the "feelers" which their wording implies, as coming indirectly from the powers-that-be. On this occasion, inspired or not, our learned friend has not much to tell us that is of convincing nature. It observes that the Germans have been fully occupied with their own affairs and could hardly be expected to play the part of saviour to the Armenians. Here are a very fair sample of characteristic Teutonic hypocrisy. If Germany had had anything to gain by ingratiating herself with the Armenians, there would never have been any massacres. The contrary happened to be the case—Germany was anxious to tighten the bond between herself and the Turks until such a time as all her ends were "answered"—and consequently it exactly suited her purpose to turn a blind eye while her fellow butcher wallowed in unflinching blood. The *Anzeiger's* argument comes well from a nation which has spent millions of marks in sending missionaries the "convert" e.g. the Chinese to Christianity!

Now is it any more successful or impressive when it sets out to tell us of its rulers' willingness to make peace. Of course, as we have so often had occasion to observe, the Boche suffers from a fatal lack of sense of humor. He can extract a certain amount of languid fun from musing women, bayonetting babies and torturing wounded prisoners; but, beyond these diversions, he can find little in this world at which to smile, and that he himself can ever be ridiculous has never dawned, and will never dawn, upon him. Nor does his intelligence warn him that the veriest child in France or Italy or Portugal or Britain, to say nothing of Russia, would know exactly the value to place upon the *Anzeiger's* remarks about peace. "If other enemy States will sound Germany, we may perhaps try to build a bridge." This is perfectly delicious. No "enemy" State has, or ever had, the slightest intention of "sounding" Germany; for notions of the Allies wants peace, save on Entente terms—while dear Germany has done little else, for the past eighteen months, but seek to "build bridges", and would have sacrificed at least seventy-five per cent of her various stipulations for the sake of obtaining it.

Germany would clutch feverishly at the minutest tag of peace overtures made by any or all of the Allies; would unquestionably sacrifice her shadowy hope of regaining her colonies and of keeping Alsace Lorraine, Poland and Belgium, if she saw any chance of obtaining a cessation of war. Happily the Allies know what her notion of "peace" would be; are fully alive to the fact that it would be no more than an aristocratic, long enough to enable her to gather herself again for further plots against her conquerors. If she would face the facts of the matter the world would know that things have gone too far for the Entente to be able to use the word "peace" in her interpretation thereof. Peace to the civilised Powers means the unconditional surrender of Germany and her exceedingly disreputable associates. If she likes to start bridge-building towards that end, she is more than welcome.

Our Consular Service.

We are gratified to see that, in discussing post-war trade questions, the Home papers are not losing sight of the desirability and the necessity of a wholesale reform of our Consular system. The question is one which we have again and again touched upon, and our readers will remember the bitter complaints which have from time to time been made in our columns of the apathy shown by the British Consulates in the Far East so far as the furtherance of British trade is concerned. Even before the war, the London Chamber of Commerce expressed itself in a most outspoken manner on the failure of the British consular service in China to support the British mercantile community, and it was even asserted that, so far from receiving the assistance which German and French houses so readily obtain from their Consuls, British firms have actually been handicapped by the actions of their national representatives. That is, a serious charge, but we know of firms in Hongkong which could substantiate it up to the hilt. The fact is that a tradition has grown up among our Consuls that their business is largely, if not solely, to watch British diplomatic interests—the expansion of commerce is, in the majority of cases, beneath their notice. What is needed, therefore, is a complete and sweeping measure of reform, such, for example, as the proposal that the Consular service should be taken out of the hands of the Foreign Office and placed under the control of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, and only men of business training appointed to the service. Whatever other plans are evolved for meeting the trade war after peace is declared, all will be of small avail if we are to continue our consular system along the present antiquated lines.

Chan Kwing-ming.

To those who remember the famous doings in and about Canton during the months of July and August of 1913, it is of special interest to hear that Chan Kwing-ming, the one-time Tutub, has been welcomed back to the city, feted, and treated as one who had done great things for China. Looking back on those days and getting the whole affair of the attempted second revolution in something like a just perspective, it seems as though Mr. Chan was little more than a tool in the hands of a variety of schemers—some astute and some bungling beyond belief. His control of the Province extended only over a few weeks—too short a time to enable anyone to discover what sort of administrative abilities there were in him. What most sticks in the memory of Hongkong people is his conduct in connection with Kwangtung's "declaration of independence". The declaration was made, if we remember correctly, on the Friday. On the Saturday the Tutub apparently began to repent, and, on the Sunday, it was semi-officially declared that Kwangtung had no desire to separate itself from the rest of China. After a good deal of "distinction without a difference" business, Chan Kwing-ming urged, in a *Telegraph* interview a few days later, that "Kwangtung had but done what six other Provinces had done": declined to obey Yuan Shih-kai. The events that immediately followed are still fresh in the minds of most of our readers. Various army officers who opposed the revolutionary ideas were shot, Lung Chai-kwong descended on the city from Wu-chow, Chan Kwing-ming was smuggled on board a foreign gunboat, and Canton knew him no more till a short while ago. At the reception given to him last Sunday he seems to have raked up all the old story again and, incidentally to have raised rather an interesting point, by saying that, had the second revolution been successful, the millions of dollars spent by Yuan's monarchy idea would have been saved, and that "there would have been no failure in the negotiations with Japan regarding the latter's twenty-one demands." We wonder!

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with larceny from the person. Inspector Sim said complainant and another man were squatting down eating their evening meal at a house in Wanchoi when defendant crept up behind them and stole \$250 from the pocket of one of them. He ran away but chase was given and he was eventually caught by a Police Reserve constable and taken to the Police Station. Defendant, who denied the charge, sat down in the dock, and, asked by his Worship why he was sitting, replied: "I thought you had finished with me." His Worship had not, however, for he sent him to prison for two months' hard labour and ordered four hours in the stocks.

DAY BY DAY.

A DWARF SEEKS FURTHER THAN THE GIANT WHEN HE HAS THE GIANT'S SHOULDER TO MOUNT ON.—Coleridge.

The Mail.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s.
Kaga Maru to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.s.

Aki Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.
European Mail.—Due per a.s.
Kashima Maru to-morrow.

Canadian, American and Siberian
Mail.—Close per a.s. Em-

press of Japan at 10.30 a.m.
to-morrow.

Canadian, American and Siberian
Mail.—Close per a.s. China
at noon to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
standom to-day was 2.37/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 208th anniversary
of the birth of William Pitt,
Earl of Chatham.

"No More Rows."
There are to be no more rows;
at least for a year," said Mr. F. A.
Hazeland, at the Police Court
this morning, to three men charged
with fighting. He bound them
all over for a year to keep the
peace.

Chinese Official's Visit.
Mr. T. F. Liu, of the Canton
Bureau of Foreign Affairs, is pay-
ing a short visit to the Colony.
Mr. Liu is a graduate, both in
Medicine and in Law, of London
University, and returned from
England some few months ago.

The National Mission.
Services in connection with the
National Mission will be held to-
morrow, Wednesday, in the Peak
Church at 6.30 p.m., conducted by
the Bishop of Victoria, and at 6
p.m. in St. Peter's Church, con-
ducted by the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

Knocked down by Train.

A Chinese has been conveyed to
the Government Civil Hospital
suffering from a severe wound
above the left temple. He was
found yesterday by the Dockyard
Police on the roadside in an un-
conscious state. It afterwards
transpired that he had been knocked
down by a tram.

Canton's "Our Day" Result.

The sum of £750 has been sent
to the British Red Cross Society
and the Order of St. John of
Jerusalem as the result of the
Fete and Concert held at Canton
on "Our Day." The Ladies' Com-
mittee desire to thank all those
to whose willing help and genera-
ous participation the success
of the day is due.

The Colony's Health.

Last week there were eleven
cases of small-pox notified in the
Colony, all of which ended fatally.
Eight were in the city. There
were also three cases of enteric
fever (one fatal), and one non-
fatal occurrence each of diphtheria
and pulmonary fever. All the suf-
fers were Chinese save in the
pulmonary fever case (an Indian),
while the case of diphtheria and
one of the enteric cases were im-
ported.

To "Kismet" Performers.

Those taking part in the big
Bazaar Scene of "Kismet" are
notified that the rehearsal called
for Saturday, 18th inst., has had
to be postponed until Wednesday,
22nd inst., at 9 p.m., owing to
the unforeseen season of "The
Seems" at the Theatre. All
principals are requested to attend
this rehearsal. The Harum scene
will be rehearsed instead of the
Bazaar in the City Hall on Sat-
urday, 18th inst., at 9 p.m.

Not Quite Finished.

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Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police
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two months' hard labour and ordered
four hours in the stocks.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Comments on Saturday's Games.

Apparently the fall in the tem-
perature was responsible for the
exhilarating play seen at the
Happy Valley on Saturday, partic-
ularly in the later games, at the
commencement of which the sun
was no longer in evidence. Five
games in all were played, three in
Division II of the Hongkong
League, and two in the United
Services League. As usual, the
Division II matches were first on
the programme and in this
section, unquestionably, pride of
place must be given to that
between Lanitano and South China
Athletic. Both teams were in
their best form and out for points,
in addition to which they had the
support, fairly evenly distributed,
of the largest crowd of spectators
present at any Second Division
match this year. As the game pro-
ceeded the excitement became in-
tense, and followers of the respec-
tive teams were provided with
many thrills, both goals being,
from time to time, in imminent
danger of falling, but defence
proved the master of attack and a
goalless draw was the result,
which is a fair reflex of the play.
It is to be regretted that these
two teams are not due to meet
again during the present season,
if it were only for the purpose of
again comprising the cool, im-
perturbable bearing of the Lanitano
custodian with that of one of
Lanitano's supporters who, when
not urging them to "Set 'em
straight" in English, Portuguese
and Chinese alternately, ap-
peared to be on the verge of apoplexy.

Few spectators lined the ground
to witness the Islamics v. Kow-
loon match, which appeared to be
regarded as a foregone conclu-
sion. This idea was not justified
by the play, for a strengthening
of their defence would render

Kowloon formidable opponents
for any team in this division.
Although they suffered defeat, it
must be a source of some pride
to them to know that they are the
first team to pierce the Islamics'
defence this season, a creditable
performance in itself.

By this 82 victory the
Islamics must be considered
amongst the "possibles" for
championship honours; that is,
of course, if they can maintain
their present form, but it so often
happens that a team on meeting
with a reverse after a run of
victories goes to pieces that it
would be unwise at this early
date to regard them as more than
"possibles."

The Police Reserve were com-
pletely outclassed in their game
with the Staff and Departments,
who were in no merciful mood,
for they piled up nine
goals without giving the
"specials" a chance of replying.

The game was too one-sided to be
interesting, and degener-
ated into an exhibition of shoot-
ing-in. It is a great pity that the
Reserves decided to take up foot-
ball so late, for many players who
would have been available had
joined other clubs, with the result
that much good talent was lost.

There is still plenty of time for
them to make good, and to a body
that has surmounted such difficul-
ties and been rewarded with such
success in all its previous under-
taking, these early reverses will
undoubtedly act merely as a spur
to further efforts.

Both the games in the U. S.
League were keenly contested,
there being a nippiness about the
forwards generally that was lack-
ing in senior matches on the
previous Saturday. As was to be
expected, the B. G. A. v. The
Club proved a good game and the
gunners are to be congratulated
on their win by the only goal
scored, although perhaps the
method of scoring the goal
cannot be considered orthodox.

Doubtless the Volunteers' goalie,
who was responsible for it, has a
decided opinion on the matter, and
one which should be worth bearing
in mind.

On the play a draw would
have been a fitting result, but it
is the glorious uncertainty of the
game that is one of football's
greatest attractions.

The B. R. and K. S. L. I. met
before a large crowd of spectators,
principally military, and the

THE MAN OF TONG
SPEAKS.

The bamboo brake awaying
o'er the plashing waterfall,
The rice fields and the villages,
and blue sky over all;

The swamps and rugged moun-
tains, they are just the same
to-day.

As in the mighty time of Yu,
who drained the floods away

We have known of all the ages
that your "classic" poets
sung,

Yet were a mighty nation when
Asia was young.

Men told the tale of Marathon,

the fall of Rome we heard,

Yet it fell upon our dreaming

as a traveller's idle word.

So lived we in a circle that was
bounded by ourselves

With our pen and paper ready,

and our classics on our

shelves;

So we pondered over Mencius
—or we dropped affairs of

State,

To revel in the shade of a

willow-pattern plate.

Then later days came on us,
and evil days they were,
For others saw our happiness
and others came to share;

While we lay wrapped in slum-
ber long, long we dreamed
and deep

In our doles for niente;—and

even now we sleep.

You may call us dilettanti, and
you will but speak the truth;

We are children in our latter

days—and cynics in our

youth.

We still be idly dreaming by

our mountains, dale, or lake;

But—God help you Western

people, if we ever really wake.

K. W. H.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916.

THE METHODS OF THE FRENCH.

New Tactics in the Somme Advance.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Much has been written already about the new methods of the French army. I do not think, however, that the most remarkable feature of the present advance has been sufficiently noticed. I refer to the economy in men.

There is no mystery about it, as the figures are now more or less official. Since July 1 the French have not only been pushing on both banks of the Somme, on a front extending from the right of the British Army to the south of Chilly, but they have had to fight around Verdun, in order to repulse the last German attacks and to regain some ground. Their military effort has therefore never been greater since the days of the Marne. In spite of that, the monthly losses are now less considerable than during the early months of the battle of Verdun. Moreover, the average casualties of the French Army are at present less than half what they were last year.

Roughly speaking, the whole secret consists in establishing a narrow and almost mathematical connection between the work done by the artillery and the movements of the attacking troops. Such a difficult problem as this was not easy to solve. The French command made no difficulty about confessing that it took them a long time to find out exactly how to proceed. It was not only in the early days of the war that they had more or less to rely in the end on the dash of the infantry and war with men's breasts. All of us who spent the first twenty months at the front know that, even as late as in September, 1915, although we had many more heavy guns and shells, the connection between infantry and artillery proved very imperfect and was responsible for many losses.

Preparation and Attack.

Two things must be considered separately. First of all, the preparation; secondly the attack itself.

The object of the preparation is to get rid of all the different obstacles which may delay the advance of the infantry. Now, these obstacles fall under three headings. There is first the barbed wire, then the defensive works (tranches and strongholds), finally the curtain fire (bar de barrage) of the enemy's artillery. Experience and minute calculations have shown how to deal with every one of these points. The destruction of barbed wire is almost exclusively the task of the 75's; our gunners know exactly how many shells are required per yard of wire entanglement—a fact which allows us to determine with accuracy what extension, given the number of 75's available, may be given to the front of attack.

The task is somewhat more complicated as regards the destruction of the defensive works. Experience has proved that the best way to deal with the front-line trenches, especially when they are not easy to observe, is to use exclusively against them an enormous number of trench mortars of all sizes. Howitzers are only used at present against the second and third lines and all the works behind the first-line trenches. As it is their task is already a sufficiently heavy one, as it is assumed that every inch of ground must be plastered with shells. As for the curtain fire, it can only be dealt with by firing on the enemy batteries themselves: aerial observation is required and also long-range guns.

Aeroplane Photography.

The minuteness of the preparation is surely one of the most comforting features of the new war. It is generally known that, in order to make sure that all the enemy works have been properly destroyed, photographs are repeatedly taken by aeroplanes. But this is not considered enough. All these photographs are submitted not only to the divisional staff concerned, but to all the company commanders who are to

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

The Young Turk Committee.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes long extracts from the report submitted to the Congress of the Committee of Union and Progress, which is now meeting in Constantinople.

The reference to the military situation includes the following:

Thanks to the efforts and help of the German military mission we have succeeded in perfecting our military organization. By restricting the system of payment for exemption from military service, and as a result of the extension of compulsory service for all, our armies, which according to the common belief could not number more than from 700,000 to 800,000 men, have been brought up to the figure of more than 3,000,000. The organization and the reforms introduced in the schools for reserve officers and non-commissioned officers have enabled us to complete, and more than complete, our cadre of officers.

Thanks to the zeal of our young and active commander [he is evidently a characteristic compliment paid by Enver to himself], the military education of our soldiers and the increase of their moral efficiency have reached such a pitch that they have been found worthy to defend themselves successfully against the greatest European armies and to take their place by the side of the best organized armies in order to defeat our enemies.

The report deals at length with the Armenian question. Most of the space is devoted to an account, on the usual lines, of the dangerous and revolutionary character of Turkey's Armenian subjects, the disorderly behaviour of Armenian "bands," and the almost benevolent methods of repression adopted by the Turks. The report concludes with a mild admission of "excesses" and a vague promise of restitution. The passage runs:

In order to save our armies from the danger of falling between two fires it was considered necessary to remove the Armenians from all theatres of war and from the neighbourhood of the railways. As excesses occurred during these deportations, several committees of inspection were sent out to make investigations, and regulations were issued for the security of the property of those who had been removed elsewhere. The committees appointed under these regulations are at present compiling a register of the deserted estates.

The War Nutrition Office issued

at the end of last week the drastic regulations concerning the milk supply, which have been

in preparation for some time.

A certain amount of liberty is still preserved in small places and thinly-populated districts, but as regards most of the country, and especially the towns, the regulations practically forbid the consumption of unskimmed milk by any but

the following persons—children under six years of age, nursing mothers, women in the last three months before their confinement, and sick persons who have obtained official certificates.

The control is, of course, local, and any milk

that remains after the needs of these four categories have been satisfied will go to swell the supply of "fat" available for the ordinary population.

An official memorandum expresses the "expectation" that even during the winter there will be

enough milk for the privileged women, children, and sick persons,

but it is not suggested that there will be any considerable surplus.

The most stringent veto

is put upon the use of unskimmed milk and cream in the manufacture of foods or for any commercial purposes.

All unskimmed milk will in future be sold only against milk tickets, and the whole scheme

is to come into force during the month of November.

But the only conclusion which

ought to be drawn from this fact

is that the efficiency of the French Army has not yet reached its climax. The co-operation between

the workshops, which are daily

increasing their output, and the

high command, who devise the

best way of using the new weapons placed at their disposal, has

now to yield its best fruits—

Philippe Millet, in the Observatory.

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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NANKIN	about	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via S'pore, Pang C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles....	MALTA	noon	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA.
Capt. C. H. Cochrane		1st Dec.	
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko	NOVARA	about	Direct Service.
Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.		2nd Dec.	

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E. V. D. Parr.
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 14th Nov., 1916.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days. Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22½ days.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Empress of Japan . . . 15 Nov. Montague 3 Feb. EMPRESS OF ASIA . . . 30 Nov. EMPRESS OF ASIA . . . 15 Feb. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA . . . 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA IS Mar. Empress of Japan . . . 10 Jan. Empress of Japan . . . 28 Mar.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montague calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 24th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1916. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ext. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Tenerife, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.....	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 21,000 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terida T. 12,500 Tsuma Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	THURS., 16th Nov. at noon. SATUR., 9th Dec. at noon. WED., 22nd Nov. at noon. SATUR., 16th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thuredy Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshitawa T. 13,500 T'ang Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUSS., 14th Nov. at 11 a.m. TUES., 12th Dec. at 4 p.m.
KOBE	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	FRI., 24th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Yelotro Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 14th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 19th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	MON., 11th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Inazu T. 21,000	THURS., 16th Dec. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kanagawa Maru WED., 15th Nov. at noon. Kobe, Nagoya, Yoko-hama, San Francisco, Tushima M.T. 15,000 First half Panama and Colon..... Capt. Murazumi of December. NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	24th Nov. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan. 1917.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	Leave Nagasaki 26th Nov.
	1st class to London G\$348 (£711.10). to San Francisco G\$450.	return G\$437.50.
	via Manila, Olongapo, Shanghai, "Gang-om."	Proceeding to South America Ports.
	For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.	

Special Rates given to NEPAL & MILITARY, CIVIL, AMERICAN & MISSIONARIES etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between parts of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA, CRUZ PANAMA, CALAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANSANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	1,720 - 14 knots	9th Jan. 1917.
	for full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to	
	T. DAICO, Agent.	KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang	12th Dec.	S.S. Tjisondari	11th Feb.
Arakan	11th Jan.		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15 AT 1 P.M. & JANUARY 27, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

For Freight and Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ext. No. 10. Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ext. No. 1

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
EXTRA.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

TELEGRAMS.
BULGARIAN METHODS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

November 13, 6.50 p.m.
News has been received that the Bulgarians are burning and plundering the towns evacuated by them in East Macedonia, carrying off the inhabitants. This has caused indignation against the Government in Athens.

NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that a battleship of 31,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-three knots, and carrying twelve 14-inch guns, has been launched at Kobe.

RUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the issue abroad of Treasury Bonds totalling two thousand million roubles has been authorised.

THE UNREST IN GREECE.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, an official announcement by the Venizelists says that the Royalists have occupied the village of Oustana, north of Grevena, where a detachment of the Venizelists were stationed. It is not known yet whether there was any fighting. The Provisional Government has ordered that re-inforcements are not to be sent, preferring to leave to the Athens Government the full responsibility of the non-execution of the agreement with the Entente.

TO CRUSH RUMANIA.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam quotes apparently trustworthy information to the effect that the Central Powers are concentrating great forces against Rumania, whom they will do their utmost to crush before the end of the year.

RUSSIANS SINK ENEMY TORPEDO-BOATS.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.
A Russian communiqué says—We sank the majority of enemy torpedo-boats which entered the Bay of Finland and bombarded the coast on Friday.

A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.
A Russian communiqué says—Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians have been repulsed with great losses. The enemy is persistently attacking south of Dornavatra in the region of Hallo and Toldeah.

The enemy has pushed back the Romanians in the Olt Valley, but the Romanians have occupied the heights north and south of Toidvedeling.

The enemy is fiercely attacking in the region of Kimpulung and the battle is proceeding in the Jui Valley and at Orsova. Our left slightly advanced in the Dobrudja.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Push on Five-Mile Front.

November 14, 1.30 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We are attacking astride the Acre and have penetrated defences on a front of five miles.

We captured the strongly fortified village of St. Pierre Divion in an attack delivered before daylight in a thick mist. The enemy's losses were severe.

We have already counted 3,300 prisoners and more are coming in. Fighting continues. The German line which we captured was exceptionally strong.

A Quiet Day.

November 13, 12.10 p.m.
An official message from Paris says that the day was relatively calm on the whole front.

SANITARY BOARD.

try trade of the Colony, and the possibility of providing special accommodation."

Granted.

An application for permission to erect one water closet and one urinal at St. George's Building came before the Board. On this question, the Director of Public Works pointed out that this application by Messrs. Leigh and Orange stated that there was water in the well there, but that did not say there was water in the cisterns for flushing purposes.

Mr. Goldring thought the application should be granted.

The application was granted.

The Death Rate.

The returns for the week ending October 29 showed that the death rate per thousand per annum was 24.9; as compared with 22.6 for the corresponding week last year.

Eleven Infected Rats.
The Rat Return showed that, during the week ending October 28, 2,404 rats were caught and in the following week 2,319 were caught. Of these eleven were found to be infected with plague, two in Victoria and one in Kowloon.

Mr. Bowley had asked where these rats were found; and the President replied, one each in health districts No. 2, 4, 7, and 10, three in each of districts 3 and 5.

Speaking on the returns, the Chairman stated they would have to organize a rat-poisoning campaign.

Poultry Licences.
The question was again considered of the poultry licences in Li Sing and Ko Shing Streets, this matter having been allowed to stand over from the previous meeting.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming, who was not present on that occasion, said he agreed with the views of the Director of Public Works. There was not the least doubt that those poultry "lans" were causing obstruction and were a nuisance to their neighbours. Some suitable place as near as possible to the present premises should be set apart for those poultry dealers.

The Chairman moved the following resolution:—"That a sub-committee be appointed, consisting of Mr. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon-tze, and Mr. Chan Kai-ming, to consider the accommodation required for the wholesale pou-

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The S.S. "VAN SPILBERGEN"

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN

DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailing from Hongkong: November 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1916.

YORK BUILDING.

Agents.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" December 9.

S.S. "ECUADOR" December 30.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Ports	Nyanas	P. & O.	17, Nov.
London via Cape Town	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Genoa	Mershire	J. M. Co.	end Nov.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1 Dec.
London via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	22, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	15, Nov.
New York via Panama	Kanagawawa	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	C. M. S. S.	15, Nov.	
Seattle and Japan	Talibius	B. & S.	17, Nov.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Vahama M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	29, Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	9, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle	Tikembang	J.C.J. L.	12, Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
South American Ports	Protesslaus	B. & S.	22, Dec.
	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	14, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	14, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	14, Nov.
Haihung via Hoilow	Lokang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov.
Kobe and Moji	Fookang	B. & S.	14, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Keemun	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Saigon/Hongkong	Pakhoi	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	16, Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Haiphong	Sunkhang	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Saigon	Chihi	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	17, Nov.
Haiphong via Hoilow	Takrang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	17, Nov.
Manila	Loonggang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Kota	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	18, Nov.
Shanghai	Kwonggang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Toss M.	N. Y. K.	19, Nov.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	19, Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhue	B. & S.	21, Nov.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	21, Nov.
Bombay via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nankin	F. & O.	24, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Shirala	D. B. & Co.	24, Nov.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via Swatow	Van S.	J. C. J. L.	25, Nov.
Manila	Yuenchang	J. M. Co.	26, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Peleus	B. & S.	1, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Eurybates	P. & O.	2, Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	B. & S.	3, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tesuer	B. & S.	11, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Manila	Protesslaus	B. & S.	21, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG."

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers
Hongkong, 9th November, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From HAN FRANCISCO,

via HONOLULU, JAPAN

PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of cargo from ship's side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on and after the 10th November, 1916, at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on and after WEDNESDAY, November 15th, 1916, at 5 p.m.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, November 15th, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 30th November, 1916.

O. H. BUTTER,
Agent,
Hongkong, November 5, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF STREAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. ss. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA arrived Yokohama on Nov. 10, at 6 p.m., en route Vancouver.

The C. P. O. S. ss. MONTREAL arrived Shanghai, on Sunday, the 13th Nov. at 6.30 p.m., left Shantung on Monday, the 13th Nov. at 8.00 a.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. O. Homeward Mail Steamer KARMAALA with the Hongkong Mail of the 16th September last, arrived in London on November 5, at 11.30 a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. VENEZUELA left San Francisco October 23, and Honolulu November 5. This vessel is due to arrive at Hongkong December 2, and will leave this port for San Francisco via ports on December 5, noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The ss. SHIRALA sailed from Calcutta on the 4th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Talibius	10,224	Nov. 14	Manila
P. & O.	Nyanza	9,021	Nov. 16	Kobe
B. & S.	Ningchow	9,021	Nov. 18	Singapore
P. & O.	Nankin	9,021	Nov. 21	London
D. S. Co.	Shirala	7,441	Nov. 23	Calcutta
B. & S.	Peleus	5,559	Nov. 25	Liverpool
P. & O.	Malta	5,559	Nov. 30	Bombay
B. & S.	Eurybates	5,559	Dec. 2	Australia
G. L. & Co.	Novara	9,045	Dec. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Eastern	9,045	Dec. 2	San Francisco
Tesuer	Teucer	9,045	Dec. 2	Seattle
P. M. S. S.	Venezuela	9,547	Dec. 7	Seattle
B. & S.	Proteus	9,547	Dec. 17	London
P. & O.	Somali	9,547	Dec. 17	Manila
B. & S.	Protesslaus	9,547	Dec. 17	Kobe
P. & O.	Nankin	7,441	Dec. 20	Liverpool
B. & S.	Tydeus	6,699</td		

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	a. \$ 745.00.
Douglas.	b. \$ 123.50.
Indes. (Def.)	a. \$ 138.50.
China Sugars.	a. \$ 138.00.
Langkawi.	b. T 23.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$ 84.00.
K'loon Docks.	a. \$ 132.50.
Humphreys.	b. \$ 7.00.
Cements.	b. \$ 10.65.
H.K. Electrics.	b. \$ 54.50.
Ropes.	a. \$ 35.00.
H.K. Tramways.	b. \$ 7.10.

GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Falsified Figures.

Says an Exchange:

The closing of the German fifth war loan and the results announced in the German and Swiss Press, and also in private advices from Switzerland, have been the subject of comment in financial circles in Paris, notwithstanding the absorbing pressure of the French loan now being actively and patriotically supported throughout the country, with, as I have mentioned, the honours of a daily communiqué. A busy financier remarked, on hearing that the subscription had reached the sum of ten and a half milliards of marks in round numbers, according to the official declaration of Graf von Roedern, Imperial Finance Minister:

"Why do they not claim to have got twenty or thirty milliards of marks while they are about it. The result would be just the same to them and to the outside world, enemy or neutral. They can write down any figure they like. No one believes a word they say, not even in Germany. Why does not the German Government frankly declare the State bankrupt? It would save time and labour and the issue of bogus loans."

Germans may shortly expect this consequence to the fair, so that the Government will requisition everything and give assignments in payment. These will be treated as waste paper if offered abroad, a fate which also awaits German bank-notes before long.

It is thought that Swiss estimates concerning the loan are near the mark, though perhaps a little too optimistic in fixing the subscription at less than \$150,000,000 in new money. This sum, or probably less, has been wrung by force from the banks, savings caisses, and business firms throughout the country. The banks are named offhand as subscribing certain sums arbitrarily fixed according to the whim of the authorities without previously consulting the bank's shareholders or depositors, or even asking their consent. Moreover, the so-called new money subscribed is in German depreciated paper money, or in bills which are not negotiable in foreign markets except at a ruinous loss to sellers. The angry agrarians, the "Bauers," or peasantry, and the small middle class have stood aloof from the loan, according to Swiss reports.

Herr Helfferich, no doubt, made some startling and confidential statements to the Secret Commission of the Reichstag, in his usual blunt way, and caused a storm to burst among the members. What he actually said is only a surprise. German figures giving total subscriptions to the five successive war loans at upwards of £2,500,000,000 are obviously false. But telling lies is one of the fundamental principles of German statecraft. After all, the two last German loans are almost worthless instruments of credit, and are only fit for the waste-paper basket. The public German debt has certainly increased to £3,120,000,000.

Boxing.

We are requested to state that "Sapper" Miles, who is to meet "Iron" Box in a boxing contest next month, does not now belong to the Royal Engineers.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

Resumption of an Important Action.

The claim for \$100,000 brought against the Standard Oil Company by the Shui On Steamship Company of Hongkong was again before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning.

It will be remembered that in the spring of this year the Court was occupied for some considerable time in hearing this action, which arises out of a collision between the plaintiff's West River steamer, the Shui On, and the defendants' oil lighter Ruth, which took place near Wongmoon on January 16, 1915.

The facts were that the lighter Ruth sank, and that on the night in question the Shui On was making her usual trip when she ran into the stranded lighter, with the result that she was sunk also. The plaintiffs allege that the collision was due to the Ruth not being properly lighted at the time, and also that she was in the fairway of the river. The defendants deny that the lighter was not lighted or in the fairway, and allege that the plaintiffs were not keeping a proper look-out.

At the previous hearing, the question of lights was particularly dealt with, and a judgment on this point was subsequently delivered, in which the Court decided that the partly-submerged lighter was not showing the requisite lights, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs on that point.

The question of fairway was referred to by his Lordship in the judgment, but he was of opinion that, as it was a mixed question of law and fact, opportunity for further argument should be given.

The hearing to-day was to hear those further arguments. Accompanying his Lordship on the Bench was Commander C.W. Beckwith, R.N., sitting as Naval Assessor.

The Councillor engaged in the case were Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Russ, of Mr. J. H. Gardner's office) for plaintiffs; and Mr. Elton Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkins (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendants.

Some preliminary discussion took place on the question as to which side should proceed, and eventually his Lordship decided that the plaintiffs should go on to enumerate their case on the point, that the defendants should reply, and then the plaintiffs could answer any new points raised by the defence.

Mr. Sharp proceeded to address the Court and referred to the judgment given on the question of lights, which stated that, in the opinion of the Assessor, the Shui On was justified in taking the course which brought her into collision with the Ruth. Certain calculations were then set out, with the result that it was found that at the time of the collision the position of the wreck was such that there was 12 feet 8 inches of water at the spot. Had the Ruth not been there, the Shui On, although set down by wind and tide from her usual course, would have had sufficient water to clear. Under the point now being considered, continued Mr. Sharp, there were two heads to be considered, the first of which was "Was the Ruth lying in or near the fairway and therefore under obligation, according to Article 11, to exhibit particular lights?"

Mr. Potter objected to the word "near" being used, saying the plaintiff's case had been, up to the present, that the Ruth was actually in the fairway, and that there was no question of her being near.

Mr. Sharp replied that they alleged the Ruth was in the fairway, but under Article 11, which they alleged was violated, the words were "in or near." Any breach of Article 11 was sufficient, and therefore the words "in or near" could be used.

Mr. Sharp said the second point was that if the Ruth was not in the fairway she was not under any obligation to exhibit particular lights at all. Their case against the Ruth was that she was in the fairway and did not carry any lights. They did not complain that she did not have the specific lights required, but

THE CINEMATOGRAHS.

Victoria.

During the week-end the Victoria Theatre has been entertaining large houses with a most interesting programme, including the 7th and 8th episodes of "The Red Circle," some fresh war pictures ("French Troops in Alsace") and a most excellent new Wiffle picture. Victoria patrons are reminded that a three-part war film: "The Defence of Verdun" will shortly be shown in this theatre. To-night there is a complete change of programme, the special attraction being a very beautiful Italian film in six parts: "A Wife in Death."

Bijou.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th episodes of the "The Million Dollar Mystery" have been screened at the Bijou Theatre during the week-end. To-morrow Miss Gloria Taft and Mrs. Duprex will give performances at this theatre. M. Duprex comes from the Scala Theatre, Paris, (where he made a big hit with his patriotic song: "Serrez vos rangs") and Miss Gloria Taft from the London Hippodrome. Miss Taft performed in Hongkong for a couple of nights last year and charmed all her hearers with her fine bellad-singing.

Hongkong.

"The Million Dollar Mystery" is still the attraction at the Hongkong Theatre, and with it "The Trey o' Hearts". Further episodes of these dramas will be shown to-morrow night.

HARBOUR ITEMS.

The Joslin Mara brought to port a cargo of coal from Swatow to the order of the O.S.K.

The a.s. Chingchow has arrived from Port Parseval with a cargo of lime-stone for the Green Island Cement Company.

The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the P. & O. steamer Nore on the 3rd inst. included 22 bales of waste silk to Manchester; 402 bales of pierced cocoons, 678 packages of tea, 132 bales of raw silk, 250 bales of waste silk, 250 cases of antimony regulus and 2,000 bags of refined sugar to London; 923 bales of raw silk to Lyons; 2,835 packages of tea, 602 bales of raw silk, 300 bales of waste silk, 268 of pierced cocoons, 466 packages of hides, 88 cases of hair stamps, 200 cases of star aniseed and 625 cases of cassia to Marseilles; as well as 110 cases of cassia to Port Said.

C. E. M. S.

A social evening in connection with the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society was held in the Seamen's Institute (by kind permission of the Chaplain) last evening. There was an attendance of 40 members and friends, including H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, the Bishop of Victoria, the Cathedral clergy, Lt. Col. Watson, Messrs. W. L. Fattenden, F. B. L. Bowley, H. Sykes and others. Dr. Earle, the newly-elected Chairman of the Branch, occupied the chair and a programme of varied items was provided by H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, Messrs. Martin, Updell, Abney, Handyside, Greenfield, Dell and Hearn. Mr. S. Paul played a cello solo, whilst the humorous element was in the capable hands of Messrs. Mackie and Polph, Mr. Britton providing the piano accompaniment. During the evening Mr. F. A. Britton spoke on "The aims of the C.E.M.S." and Dr. Earle on "The possibilities of the C.E.M.S." Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening closed with the National Anthem.

that she had no lights at all. If they had used flares or rockets or had given any warning at all, the collision would not have taken place, but not a single light was shown.

In fact, the people on the Ruth neglected to comply with Articles 1, 4, 11 and 29. Mr. Sharp went on to review the Articles alleged to have been broken, emphasising the particular points applicable. The evidence taken at the first hearing was also gone through, all that bearing on the position of the submerged lighter being reviewed. The case will continue for several days.

POWER OF THE KUOMINTANG.

The Case of Sun Hung-yi.

Peking, Nov. 1—The case of Mr. Sun Hung-yi is not very edifying. That gentleman is one of the Kuomintang nominees of the Cabinet, and his aim since he has been in office has been to assert himself and to show the old gang that he was just as important as any other of his colleagues. His first step at the Ministry of the Interior was to dismiss a large number of officials great and small, and to replace them with his own hangers-on. Those he put out may not have been extraordinarily well-qualified for their posts, but they knew something of their work, which most of the new comers do not. In effect Sun Hung-yi had considerably disorganized the Board in order to put comfortable salaries in the pockets of his own political supporters.

The higher officials dismissed were extremely indignant and brought actions against the Minister in the Administrative Court, on the ground that they could not be removed except by order of the President, and that it was not within the right of the Minister to dismiss them on his own account. The Minister refused to appear before the Court, but vouchsafed voluminous written justification of his action. He also took up the ground that it was not within the competency of the Court to judge these cases, and that anyhow the Administrative Court had no constitutional existence.

The Court proceeded to try the cases, and in due course gave verdicts for the plaintiffs, ordering their reinstatement. The Minister refused, and still refuses to obey the orders of the Court. Meanwhile Sun has displeased the Premier, who has got the rest of the Cabinet to agree to demand the expulsion of Sun. The Premier takes the high stand that Sun has been guilty, first, of improper conduct in the Ministry and, second, of defying the orders of the Administrative Court. The fact is, however, that the Premier is opposed to Sun because the latter will not bend to his will in many matters.

The case of the Minister of Communications is exactly parallel. It will be remembered that Hsu Shih-ying, two months ago, caused a rumpus in his Ministry by dismissing many officials, and replacing them with his own incompetent friends and relatives, just as Sun has done. But Hsu Shih-ying has thrown in his lot with the Premier, and his scandalous acts of dismissal have been confirmed by Presidential Mandate. In the one case the Cabinet secured the issue of the necessary mandate, and justified the Minister concerned; in the other no mandate is forthcoming, the Minister is accused of guilty conduct, and the endeavour is being made to bound him out of the Cabinet!

Now for the President's share in this unedifying affair. The President cannot issue mandates confirming the actions of any one Minister without the approval of the Cabinet—that is the modus vivendi agreed upon provisionally for the regulation of the relations between the President and the Cabinet. On the other hand, when the Cabinet urge the President to dismiss the recalcitrant Minister the President hesitates for two reasons. The Minister has been confirmed by Parliament, and according to the Constitution cannot be dismissed until impeached by Parliament. Then Sun Hung-yi represents an important section of the Kuomintang, and the President does not wish to quarrel with an important party. He is not believed to have any particular sympathy with Sun. In ordinary circumstances a Minister not acceptable to his colleagues would resign. In this instance the Minister has his party behind him and refuses to go. The story goes that the Cabinet warns the President that they will resign en bloc if Sun is not dismissed by mandate. It is very doubtful if this is correct. In the ordinary way, if the Premier were determined to get rid of Sun, and was sure of his own position, he would accuse an ingrate in Parliament. But the Premier's difficulty is that he is not sure of his standing with

"PLEASE RETURN PATIENT."

Humour in a Medical Certificate.

At the Police Court to-day, Mr. Haywood applied for a remand in a case in which a Chinese was charged, before Mr. F. A. Hazelwood, with recklessly riding a bicycle at Yaumati. Mr. Haywood said the woman who was knocked down was now in hospital suffering from a fractured arm; he believed it was broken in two or three places.

Inspector Gerrard said a day could be fixed for hearing next week. The woman could come up to the Court in a chair.

His Worship retorted that he did not like people coming to the Court in chairs. If the woman was not out of hospital already she had better stay in until she was better. Inspector Gerrard produced a medical certificate saying that the woman was suffering from a fractured arm, and adding: "Please return patient to Hospital as she is wearing our splints." The case was adjourned.

RANGE OF THE RAIDERS.

Problem of Supplies.

The Naval Correspondent of the Times writes (Oct 10):—

The long-foreshadowed has at last happened. The Germans have fulfilled their threat to institute a submarine campaign on the other side of the Atlantic, and to begin their renewal of underwater ruthlessness early in October. Since Sunday morning the U 53 has been engaged in the destruction of Allied and neutral vessels in the neighbourhood of the Nantucket Lightship, which is directly in the line of traffic from New York, and, according to one account, she is assisted by two other boats, one of which is numbered U 61.

As was pointed out at the time of the visit of the "commercial submarine" Deutschland to Baltimore in July, there is nothing out of the way in one or more submarines making the passage across the Atlantic.

Provided they can succeed in evading the patrols and escaping the other methods of accounting for them, which have proved so effective on this side, the ocean voyage should be comparatively easy. Our own boats have made even longer trips under their own motive power, notably a flotilla from Canada. Some months ago, it was pointed out in these columns that, but for one reason, there was nothing to prevent hostile submarines appearing off the American shores and operating in those waters. The difficulty to be surmounted was the replenishment of stores of food, fuel, and ammunition. It has yet to be shown that the Germans have solved this problem. If not, their raid should be of short duration.

Commander Rose, of the U 53, is reported to have said that he had food supplies for three months on board his vessel. Food can be carried in a very small compass, as shown by the records of Polar exploration. Fuel is another matter. Commander Rose stated that he had been 17 days in making the passage. It will, of course, take him at least as long to get home, the round voyage occupying, therefore, five weeks. The Deutschland took about the same time. The U 53 is said to be much larger boat than the German submarines which have been operating in waters at home, but it must not be forgotten that the dimensions of the Deutschland were considerably magnified in some of the earliest reports, and it would be well to wait a little time before accepting all the stories now current in regard to the size of the U 53. Allowing her to remain off the American coast for a month, it is more than probable, however, that as she and her consort cannot fail to be under the necessity of changing frequently the venue of their operations, owing to the presence of Allied warships, their enduring mobility will be correspondingly reduced. Facing this problem, as they must have done—especially in the light of their past experience—the Germans may very likely have organized a supply system, and judging by the effective manner in which the earlier commerce raiders were provided with coal, they may have arranged either for a supply ship, or near-by base, to make good their needs, if it is hoped to maintain the campaign begun this week-end.

It was made known in a document issued officially on Wednesday last that the Allied Governments had protested against the extension of this rule to under-water craft, and had even proposed that the belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there. The grounds upon which this modification of the laws of nations in regard to submarine was suggested are twofold:—first, that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged, and can thus escape all control and observation; and, secondly, that it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutrals or belligerents, combatants or non-combatants, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels. The memorandum issued by the Allies went on further to point out that any place which

SAMPAN WOMAN'S DEATH.

Sequel to A Collision.

An enquiry was held at the Magistracy this afternoon, by Mr. F. A. Hazelwood, into the circumstances attending the death of a sampan woman, named Ho Sam, who was drowned in the Harbour on October 27.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. E. J. Smith, W. J. Souza, and J. O. D'Almeida.

The facts of the case are that the a.s. Shan Lee, plying between here and Macao, was proceeding to her wharf when she collided with a sampan containing two women. The women were thrown out and picked up by some launches. The captain of the Shan Lee, seeing this, proceeded to his wharf, thinking all was right. One of the women never regained consciousness and died shortly after being taken ashore, the body being conveyed to the public mortuary.

The master of the Shan Lee, Capt. A. A. Birnie, said he saw the boat some way ahead coming from the direction of the shore, trying to cross his bows. He blew his whistle several times and went close to the junk anchorage hoping to clear the sampan. The women continued on their course and took no notice of his warnings and his ship struck their "julo," with the result that the women were thrown into the water. He saw them picked up, and, thinking they had only had an immersion, proceeded to his wharf.

Dr. Macfarlane deplored to making a post-mortem examination, saying death was due to drowning.

R. J. Spink, the first officer on the Shan Lee at the time, gave corroborative evidence.

The other woman in the boat said that at the time of the collision her boat was anchored to a junk, but his Worship did not accept this story.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by mis-adventure," and exonerated the Captain and officers from all blame.

provided a submarine warship far from its base with opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies thereby furnished such an addition to its powers that the place became, in fact, from the advantages which it gave, a base of naval operations. It does not appear that the U 53 was permitted to take

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Godward Look.

Notes of a sermon preached by Rev. J. Kirk Macconchie at Union Church on Sunday morning:—Text, Isaiah 17/7. "In that day shall a man look to his maker and his eyes shall have respect unto the Holy One of Israel. And he shall not look to the altars, the work of his hands, neither shall he have respect to that which his fingers have made."

In this passage the goodness of God is set forth as manifested in severity. It is part of the "burden of Damascus," and speaks of desolation on the whole of Syria, as also on idolatrous Israel.

The figures of a failing harvest are employed to impress the picture; the city once great and flourishing will become like the gleanings of a field, or a forsaken bough with but a few berries hanging upon it, "because thou hast forgotten the God of thy salvation, and hast not been mindful of the Rock of thy strength."

But the picture is not wholly black: Out of the gloom shines this point of radiant light, the assurance that in that dark day a man shall learn to "look unto his Maker." Our idols may serve so long as things go well, but we are forced to look higher when they begin to go ill, as they very quickly do when on the wrong foundation.

This figure of a blighted harvest scarcely appeals to a town congregation as keenly as to country folk. We are aware, of course, in a general way that we depend ultimately and absolutely upon the yearly increase of the earth and the labour of the cultivator. But it might be no bad thing if some of the fancy subjects taught in schools were dropped and our young people set for a year or two to the task of wresting their bare living out of the soil, as the first man had to do and the last will yet have to. We take too little thought and have too little sympathy for the man whose earthly all is in the fields, exposed to the chances of wind and weather.

The urban half of the world does not know how the rural half lives, much to our social detriment.

Great are the anxieties of the tiller of the soil when blight or bad weather threaten his expectations. In a recent unfavourable season the case was reported of a farmer in England who had sown an unusually large acreage of hay and watched it desparingly day after day till finally the failure drove him quite out of his mind. We must not judge individual cases, but surely such experiences in general should serve to bring men to their right minds, which men are "out of" often enough when absorbed in engrossing prosperity. There are too many tales of shattered nerves, brooding depression, mental breakdown, and even suicide when plans cease to prosper. Once the stimulus of good luck and success is withdrawn men seem unable to sustain further the pressure and drive of business is making haste to be rich. The black day comes, and with it comes collapse, physical, mental, not seldom even moral.

Better in years of plenty to cultivate the faith which in the year of want can say, "Though the fig tree shall not blossom, neither fruit bear the vines, . . . yet will I rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." In that day let a man turn his glance upwards, away from the scene of desolation and loss. Let him look no more to the idol altars where Mammon sits leering at his worshippers and awaiting the time when they will be his prey.

The Scripture passage here gives some suggestions as to the spirit and manner in which a man is to look to his Maker "in that day."

Let him look in penitence. He has found how vain his idols are, and has seen in their altar fires a light, not of heaven, but of earth, or lower. Therefore he looks to his Maker as the publican, who did not so much as lift up his eyes to heaven, but whose broken prayer rose higher.

BLOW AT THE FOOD COMBINES.

Scope and Object of the New Regulations.

The official announcement says an exchange, that the Board of Trade has been given powers to set free for the use of the public stocks of goods which are being withheld from sale is the first indication of strong executive action by the Government to cheapen food throughout the country.

Organised labour, which has been so strongly fighting the food pirates, will certainly welcome the new step. It will be necessary, however, that the Government action shall be energetically followed up, and developments will be keenly awaited.

During the war there has been practically as much food brought into the country as in peace time, and there has never been any shortage of the food supply, but in spite of this fact the retail price of food has increased enormously, in some cases to as much as double what it used to be. This has been due to a combination of causes, but the dominant cause has been that the increased demand has given the opportunity for exorbitant profits to those who convey food from afar to the market centres here, and to those who act as middle-men securing the control of stocks and releasing them or holding them back at best suits the making of big profits. It is against this latter group that the stroke of the Government is directed.

According to the official announcement, the Board of Trade is now empowered to find out whether a firm is holding goods in excess of the normal requirements of the business, and may require the owner to dispose of the goods in such a manner and within such a time as may be specified. If this power is exercised, it means good-bye to at least some of the food combines of this country, and probably a damaging blow at some of the foreign combines which are affecting the price of food here.

It looks as if the prices of wheat and flour may be first affected. September 22 saw the end of the London wool auction. Aside from France and Russia, prices were well maintained, everything considered, and only about 10 percent. of the offerings were held over. In America, says the New York Times of September 24, the last week has seen more activity in the buying of Territory wools which remain high in price. Attention is also being directed toward South American wool, quite a lot of which has been contracted for.

In the current Australian auction Italy and Japan have been active bidders. The announcement just made of a lifting of the British embargo on exports of carbonized oils and waste is not of much value in itself. So far as concerns woollen goods, there are few new orders being placed at this time. The mills are well occupied on contracts and are receiving some revisions and re-orders. Some little guessing is going on with regard to the next heavy-weight season, it being predicted that weights of fabrics will run lower because of the high cost of wool, and that even greater resort will be had to cotton-warp goods. More or less trouble is caused by the dye conditions, although the mills are inclined to believe that undue emphasis is being placed on fastness, and that cloths are being put to more severe tests than circumstances call for. Dress goods lines continue active. The trade in garments for women's wear has been especially good, rather more so than that for men, although the latter is picking up from day to day. It is noteworthy that the greatest demand in the women's branch has been for coats, and that suits have, for the time being, had lesser sale.

What of wheat? Combinations in wheat are "wrapped in mystery" for ordinary people, but at any rate we shall not be far out in assuming that there is a sympathetic understanding between combines abroad and dominant sections of the trade in this country. Again bland denials will be put to the test when British warehouses are entered and book-keeping records gone into by impartial officials. If the work is done thoroughly—and there is every reason to believe it will be—we shall get at facts which will be supremely valuable, not only for the present but for the future. So far as immediate practical ends are concerned, it is obvious that a Government order to the effect that great stocks of wheat or flour stored in warehouses in Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow, or elsewhere shall be quickly offered for sale will bring down the price of bread with a run. That same remark applies, of course, to meat.

Action with regard to meat and wheat will naturally produce a sympathetic reduction of prices in other foods. But the Government procedure, it may be assumed, will not be confined to these two commodities only. Direct operations may be con-

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Kapok in the Philippines. The greatest opportunity that has ever been afforded for the development of the kapok (tree-cotton) industry in the Philippine islands is now presented to the Filipino people by the United States, which, through the co-operation of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, has just installed a kapok-cleaning machine of improved type at Cavite, and announces that, if the Philippine fibre is as good as that now imported from Java, and prices are equal, it will use the insular product exclusively in the future, provided of course that a sufficient and dependable supply can be assured.

Kapok is used extensively by natives of the world and enters largely into the making of life-belts, cushions, and life buoys for small boats, where it is desired to obtain an article that will float for a considerable period after immersion. The United States navy, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, is in a position to take at least 150 tons of the fibre annually, and it would now appear that the future of the kapok industry in the Island is a matter which depends solely upon the producers of the fibre themselves. Bureau of Agriculture officials state that the Philippine kapok can easily be made to compete successfully with that now imported from Java, provided that an ample supply is assured under such conditions as will justify the navy in the adoption of a policy which calls for the use of the insular fibre exclusively. The cleaning machine now installed at Cavite was constructed by the fibre division of the Bureau of Agriculture, and samples of the fibre cleaned by it indicate that its successful operation is already assured.

Wool and Woolen Goods. September 22 saw the end of the London wool auction. Aside from France and Russia, prices were well maintained, everything considered, and only about 10 percent. of the offerings were held over. In America, says the New York Times of September 24, the last week has seen more activity in the buying of Territory wools which remain high in price. Attention is also being directed toward South AmericanB, quite a lot of which has been contracted for.

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Old Men in the Harvest Field. Recently in a harvest field at St. Germans, in Cornwall, there were among the workers four men whose ages amounted to 314 years.

dued in other quarters. What of tea? We were given details in the paper a little while ago of the tremendous fortune made by a London firm who had secured stocks of tea in advance. The books of that firm, and its resources in the supply of tea, will provide a fruitful field of inquiry. That is but an instance,

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks sa. \$745

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$103

North Chinas n. t. 156

Unions n. t. 363

Yangtze n. ex 73 \$265

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$161

H.K. Fires n. \$387

SHIPPING.

Douglases sa. \$124

Steamboats sa. \$22

Indos (Def.) b. \$187

Indos (Pref.) b. \$46

Shells n. 106/-

Ferries s. \$38

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$137

Malabons b. \$384

MINING.

Kailans b. 33/6

Langkats b. 23

Raubis s. \$2.75

Tromohs b. 33/-

Urals n. 34/3

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODDONS, &c.

H.K. Wharves b. \$84

Kowloon Docks b. \$111

Shai Docks n. t. 90

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$101

H.K. Hotels b. \$115

Land Invest. n. \$101

H'pheyra Est. b. \$7.60

K'loon Lands n. \$35

Shai Lands n. t. 91

West Points n. \$85

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 165

Kung Yiks n. t. 162

Shai Cottons sa. t. 119

Yangtszeapo n. t. 61

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$84

China Light & P.N. \$1.75

Providents n. \$9.10

Dairy Farms sa. \$27

Green Islands b. \$10.65

H.K. Electric b. \$34

H.K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes b. \$34

Steel Foundries b. \$334

Trams, Low Level sa. \$7.10

Trams, Peak, old b. \$1

Laundries b. \$31

U. Waterboats n. \$17.00

Watsons b. \$6.90

Wm. Powells n. \$6.80

Morning Posts b. \$29

SELLING.

T/T 2/3 2/6

Demand 2/1 7/16

30 d/s. 2/3 3/4

60 d/s. 2/3 5/6

4 m/s. 2/3 11/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 97

T/T Japan 106

T/T India 169 1/4

Demand, India 169 1/2

T/T San Francis-} 54
co & New York }

T/T Java 130 3/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.16

Demand, Paris 3.16 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/4 3/16

4 m/s. D/P 2/4 5/16

6 m/s. L/C 2/4 7/16

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/4 7/16

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York } 55 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.28

6 m/s. France 3.33

Demand, Germany 3.33

Demand, New York 54 1/4

Demand, Bombay 1.914

Demand, Calcutta 169 1/2

Demand, Manila 109

Demand, Singapore 97

On Haiphong 4% prem.

On Saigon 3 1/4% prem.

On Bangkok 61 1/4

